McGill Daily

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Bird's Eye View

By MARTLET

Baby, Take a Bow.

After this cold spell, we have been ALL EARS. We should pick up a lot more information than we do heretofore.

It has been so cold, some authorities claim, that if you took a pedestrian and dropped him into a cocktail glass, he would tinkle.

Nevertheless, the lads from sunny Hollywood have been braving the blast in order to record for the world a champion collegiate hockey team in action. We said TEAM, but one member of the staff was unkind enough to make a bet of two bits that one big defenceman wouldn't turn his back to the camera at any time.

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Learning How to Lecture.

Some of the Professors have been attending the lectures on The State in Society. One of them remarked that he felt a little strange, after doing the work himself for a number of years, to sit once more at the feet of a master and drink in wisdom from his lips. However, it is evident that many of the staff can not only hand it out—they can take it.

One of the lectures covered an entire course which is being delivered by a certain lecturer in Political Economy. Some of the students in this course were sitting right behind the lecturer, and when Professor Warren began discussing the same subjects he had been discussing, the lecturer aforesaid turned round and winked at his students!

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Pen Pals, Rally Round!

A girl in Florida wrote the following letter to the University. A sealed letter is waiting in the office of Mr. G. H. Fletcher in the Union for the first person who grabs the magnificent chance she is offering:

Dear Sir:

I would like very much to start a correspondence with a student of McGill University. Would you aid me in this by giving the enclosed letter to a student whom you know will carry on a steady correspondence?

I would like this student, if a girl, to be seventeen, eighteen, or nineteen; if a boy (and I would rather that this correspondence be with a boy since my other correspondents are girls) eighteen to twenty-two.

I would appreciate your choice very much.

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We Want to Know Why.

Are they slow workers in Florida? Beneath that balmy southern moon, while sun-tanned young heroes in white suits stroll by discussing the international situation, a lonely young gal writes letters to the pallid, cold-hearted northerners . . .

Or possibly, boys, she's heard that since the cold spell, most of us have ears like Clark Gable's . . .

McGill Band.

There will be practices for the band Monday and Friday this week at 5 p.m. in the Union. The band will also play at the Hockey game Wednesday night at 9.30 p.m. at the Forum.

REVUE OPENS IN SIX WEEKS; CASTING BEGINS

Lag in Applicants for Chorus Denied

ELIMINATIONS BEGIN

Progress in Dance Routine Since November Gratifying

The executive of the Red and White Revue announced following a meeting last Friday that preparations are right up to schedule. This statement, said the Revue Publicity manager, contradicts a rumour that had been circulating on the campus that preparations were lagging, especially with respect to the chorus.

In this respect the executive state that Alan Murray has been drilling a group of Co-eds in various dance routines twice a week in the Union Ballroom since last November and is gratified at the way they are progressing. Several more chorines who have been on the sick list are expected to be back for the eliminations which are scheduled to take place in the Union Ballroom at 5 p.m. this Tuesday. Following this the finishing touches will be applied and the routines polished up in preparation for the opening night which is but six weeks away. The costumes have been designed and work will be started on them immediately after the eliminations tomorrow.

Positions Open.

From the skits which have been handed in a number have been selected for production, and after being touched up are now ready for casting. Some of them are expected to go into rehearsal during this week and the rest the following week. Notices will appear in the Daily concerning tryouts for all sorts of positions between now and the end of February, and the executive states that it is anxious that all who are interested in working for the evue in any capacity should watch for these notices.

From the musical selections handed in, a number of pieces have been chosen and about three-quarters of them are already in the hands of Rusty Davis, who is to do the arranging. Most of the scenery has been designed and construction is scheduled to start tomorrow.

WOODHEAD TO SPEAK

Addresses Astronomical Society on February 9

Dr. W. D. Woodhead, head of the Department of Classics, will speak on the Mythology of the Constellations at an open meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, on February 9.

The constellation names familiar to everyone are associated with many tales of classical mythology dating back to Homer.

The meeting will be open to all students in Arts and Science and will be held in the Macdonald Physics Lecture Theatre at 8.15 p.m.

CLASSICAL CLUB TO COMPARE COMEDIES

"Aristophanes, the Athenian Gilbert," will be the subject of a talk given by Stanley Smith before a meeting of the Classical Club tomorrow evening at 8.30 p.m. The meeting will take place in the home of the honorary president of the club, Dr. C. H. Carruthers. The address is 148 Wolsely Avenue, Montreal West.

The speaker, Stanley Smith, is an honors student in classics. His talk will consist of a comparison of the comedies of Aristophanes with the operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan. His speech will be illustrated with extracts from both Aristophanes and Gilbert.

GRADS TENDER BAND BANQUET

Students' Council Donates Trousers for Uniform

Graduates Promise Capes, Blazers and Caps

As a token of their appreciation the Graduates' Society tendered the bandsmen a banquet which, to say the least allowed the stags to drink their fill, out-doing even the Engineers.

The chair was occupied by Dr. C. R. Bourne, vice-president of the Graduates' Society, who introduced the guests at the head table. These included Mr. H. B. McLean, one of McGill's governors, Mr. H. E. Herschorn, honorary president of the Graduates' Athletic Club, Dr. G. W. Halpenny, President of the Graduates' Athletic Club, Mr. G. B. Glassco, secretary of the Graduates' Society, Mr. Deane Nesbitt, Mr. J. C. Emo, and Mr. R. J. C. Picard, officers of the Montreal branch of the Society, Dr. W. Bruce Ross, Mr. Geo. Jost, President of the Red Birds Ski Club, Drummond Smith, President of the Students' Council, Charlie Gurd, who led the Band last year, G. Lovett Diblee, this year's leader, 'Pop' Decelles, librarian, and Jack Tebbutt, the manager of the Band.

It was announced that the Students' Council has already decided to furnish the musicians with trousers of one shade and design. The Graduates' Society has also offered to help supply the necessary capes, or whatever it is the Band will wear next year. There will also be new hats or caps.

REFUGEE BENEFIT CONCERT PLANNED

Proceeds to Be Given in Aid of German Refugees

Ticket sales opened today for a Refugee Benefit Concert taking place next Tuesday evening, Feb. 7th, in the McGill Union. Proceeds are to be given to the Joint Distribution Committee which is working along with the Red Cross in aid of the German Refugees. The donation is to be made in the name of the students of McGill University, the concert being sponsored by the Maccabean Circle and the S. C. M.

Guest artists who have agreed to appear at the Benefit include Olga Lieber, Maud Whitmore and Mischa Posnansky. Miss Lieber who now has a studio here, was born in Kiev. She attended the Kiev Conservatorium and graduated with high honours. Vladimir Horowitz was a co-pupil at the Conservatorium at this time. Later she studied under Donbrovsky, a pupil of Theodore Lechitivsky.

Since refugees from Germany have been of all races and creeds, it was felt by the two student groups concerned that McGill Students ought to make some contribution in aid of these people. Plans have been made to accomodate a large audience in the Union Ballroom. Tickets may be obtained from all class representatives at 25 cents per ticket.

BENNETT GIVES FAREWELL TALK FROM STEAMER

Dalhousie Students Present at Farewell Ceremony

Ex-Premier Expresses Belief in Economic Unity of Empire

Halifax, N.S., January 30.—(C.U.P.)—On Saturday, the Canadian Club and the Board of Governors of Dalhouse University tendered a luncheon to R. B. Bennett on Board the S.S. Montclare. Among the guests were representative students, while a group of co-eds presented a large basket of yellow roses.

As he shook hands with them, he kissed each one on the cheek saying: "It is not easy to leave one's country, nor the city and college which have meant so much to one." He referred to memories of Dalhousie Law School, of the Moot Court where, it is recorded, he overruled several Privy Council cases and the Mock Parliament, where the Gazette of 1891 says "He arose, quoted Tennyson and the Blue Book, and believed in the Government." He said he held more firmly to this now than when he first expressed it.

In Mock Parliament of 1892 he expressed his belief in Canada as an integral part of the Empire and in Empire as an economic unit.

Pays Tribute to Teachers.

He paid tribute to his teachers: Weldon Dean "whom no man who ever sat under him will ever forget"; Benjamin Russell, Sidney Harrington, and others.

At the close of his address he said with a quavering voice as tears rose in his eyes "Farewell; and if it be forever I say fare thee well."

GERMAN DEPARTMENT PRESENTS UFA FILM

The German Department will present on February 7, 8.15 p.m. in Moyse Hall the U.F.A. film "Emil und die Detektive," adapted from the story of the same name by Erich Kastner.

The film will be the first German sound film ever presented at McGill. It was primarily secured to give students of German an opportunity of hearing and seeing an original sound film illustrating their readings.

The story deals with the exploits of a Berlin urchin and his gang who help a country boy to recover the money stolen from him on his trip to the big city.

ERNEST CARTER WILL TALK AT LIT. SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the Literature Society of this term, at 8.15 tomorrow in the R.V.C. Common Room, Ernest Carter, graduate student in Arts, will discuss "Journalism in the Totalitarian State."

Mr. Carter visited Germany and Czecho-Slovakia last summer, and made an extensive study of conditions there.

In his talk, Mr. Carter will describe the fate of pending exile which overhangs a well-known journalist in that country—a man who is a Roman Catholic, not a Jew, being persecuted for his anti-Nazi views. Efforts are being made, by his friends to get a visa for this man, who was interviewed by Mr. Carter while in Germany.

AIR FORCE TALK ON WEDNESDAY

Flying Officer Walker Will Visit McGill

Available Wednesday Afternoon for Interviews in C.O.T.C. Headquarters

A member of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Flying Officer Walker, on Wednesday of this week will give a talk in the Grill Room of the Union at five o'clock. His topic will be on the Canadian Air Force as a career for University graduates.

During the day, Flying Officer Walker will be at the headquarters of the McGill C.O.T.C. in the Physical Department building to give information and advice to any students who may be interested in obtaining commissions in the Royal Canadian Air Force during 1939-40. His information will be with regard to both the General List (Pilots) and the Equipment and Accounts Branch.

Candidates for the General List Commissions are selected from graduates in Applied Science, Arts, Science, or Law. The course of instruction for the flying officers (beginners) selected, will begin July 3rd, as also the course for officers appointed to commissions in the Equipment and Accounts Branch.

DR. RITCHIE TO RETIRE

Announced Today by Principal Kilpatrick

Dr. David L. Ritchie, dean of the United Theological College and professor of systematics is to retire at the close of the current conference year, at the end of June, Principal G. D. D. Kilpatrick announced today.

Algeresque Story of 'Pins and Needles' Stars Told to Daily

By E. J.

Horiato Alger became famous by portraying characters who through perseverance make a success in this cruel hard world in which we live. And one always has a feeling of awe for anyone who has done in real life what Alger described in fiction.

Thus it was with awe that we approached the two leading ladies of the cast of "Pins and Needles." Here is the story of each.

Ethel Kushner, the singer of "Nobody Makes a Pass at Me", was born in the Bronx, went to school in the Bronx, and still lives in the Bronx. (She hasn't a trace of the so-called Bronx accent.) She worked in a dress manufacturing shop in New York as an examiner of finished goods. In her spare time Ethel played small parts in an amateur company in-guess where-the Bronx. Word of her ability reached Labor Stage officials and when the leading lady of the road company was forced to leave, Ethel was asked to take her place. She joined the company in Buffalo.

And then there is the story of Irene Fox the girl who has her skirt ripped off on the stage. (She wore a skirt when we saw her backstage.) She too is a native New Yorker, no accent, schooled in New York, a shop worker. She received her dramatic training with I.L.G.-W.U. dramatic units before stepping into the New York company of "Pins and Needles."

Advantage of Road Trip.

One of the girls remarked in reply to a question about the kind of a life that one leads on a road trip that "The life is very nice. In fact if nothing more comes of this road trip I will have had the grand experience of having seen the country and of meeting nice people everywhere."

One thing that we have always wondered is whether actors who play the same parts for hundreds of performances ever become tired of their parts. Irene answered in the negative, saying that each performance is different. "One time in the 'Sunday in the Park' scene I was running along the walk when I bumped the lamp post. There I was, supposedly a youngster, picking up a lamp post and setting it in place. And to say nothing of the crack on the head I got."

And then they were off to a party given in their honor by the local of the I.L.G.W.U. Apparently an actress's life is not so bad!

WARREN ANALYSES RELATION OF BUSINESS TO THE STATE WOLMAN CONTINUES SERIES

CLOSES THIRD TALK

Corporation Structure and Relationship to State Outlined

SOCIETY FORMS MODEL

Present Stockholders Are 'Tramp Owners'

Text of Professor Warren's address will be found on page 4.

The changes in business organization in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the structure of the modern corporation and the relation of industry to the state, were described by Professor Robert Warren in his third lecture on the "State and Society" in Moyse Hall on Friday night.

In the ages when the church and the family were the important factors in society, business was not highly esteemed, stated Professor Warren. However, since the time of the English Revolution, the British banker and manufacturer have been growing in importance, until in the nineteenth century they became the real representatives of British society; and British society formed the model of the world.

Corporation Gains Favour.

At that time business was mostly under private ownership, but on account of the large amount of capital needed by the enterprises of the Victorian age, the corporation gradually gained favor. Its impact was at once felt through society; the proletariat liked it, but the small proprietor feared its magnitude and power. Nevertheless the corporation flourished and today it represents the form of American business; it is the type and symbol of our economy.

The rise of the corporation produced not only a change in form; it brought about a structural change in our economy and our system of enterprise. Formerly the owner-manager was in close contact with all parts of his business; he understood the problems of his workman, while the workman could see the economic difficulties of his employer. There was in the company a personal element which is entirely lacking today.

A corporation is entirely material and impersonal. It is owned by shareholders, managed by executives and worked by laborers, and these three classes have almost no connection with each other. The stockholders form a tramp ownership; they take no interest in the running of the business, they have no practical power, and they have no contact at all with their workers. The functions of ownership have devolved upon professional executives, who do not feel themselves employed by the shareholders, but by the abstract corporation. Finally, the workers are wholly inattentive to the stockholders, and resentful of any power they may try to exert.

People Suspicious.

The people have always been suspicious of big business. The government has tried to legislate against corporate concentration by forbidding monopolies. This has the varied effect of fostering the combining of corporations and the preventing of the forming of the cartel system. Today, however, the changes in government and business have been so great, that the relation of the state to industry is still undefined. The government has also tried by taxation to destroy the concentration of wealth in individuals. The effect of this is to dispel every vestige of proprietorship. In the United States there is, nevertheless, great concentration of economic power, managed by non-owners. The control of the state is negative. The Securities and Exchange Commission can punish fraud, but it cannot insure responsible management.

There never was an economy where responsibility was so elusive.

(Continued on Page Four.)

DAILY TO GIVE PARTY FOR REPORTERS FRIDAY

A party for Daily reporters given by the Managing Board of the Daily will be held this Friday night, February 3, at 8 p.m., in the McGill Union. Dancing and refreshments in the latter part of the evening will be preceded by a guest speaker whose name is to be announced later in the week.

It was stated that important announcements will be made to the staff at this party. This party which is not to be confused with the annual banquet given at the end of the year for members of the staff is open only to reporters of the Daily.

McGILL ADVISES INSTANT ACTION

Urges Reorganization on Educational Committee

Silent on Finance But Sees Enriched Curriculum

Immediate legislative action to complete the major recommendations of the Protestant Education Survey Committee is advocated by the University in a statement issued by the Principal's office over the week-end.

The University urges immediate action to reorganize the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education as the highest Protestant educational authority in the province, and to create the district boards recommended by the Survey Committee. It refrained from expressing any opinion on the financial recommendations contained in the Hepburn report, but expressed belief that additional financial support is necessary for the improvement of the educational system.

Modification Needed.

The statement recognizes that the plan of the report is flexible and that particular recommendations must be modified to meet local conditions but, it adds, "any attempt to make the descriptive part of the report the subject of debate would merely confuse the issue and contribute nothing to our educational system except, perhaps, unfortunate delay in modifying the status quo."

Proposals dealing with the pressing need for improvement in the quality of teachers also received the approval of McGill. It was pointed out that "no system can be better than its teachers," and that the University supports the proposal for the co-ordination, improvement and control of teacher training.

Enriched Curriculum.

The University agrees that the curriculum of the schools should be so enriched and diversified as to enable a pupil to fit himself for commerce, for excellent training available in other institutions, or for admission to universities. The statement points out that the teaching of the French language should be so vitalized that the school children could learn to use French as a second tongue, rather than as a foreign language.

The University endorses the recommendations of the Survey Committee for school leaving and matriculation examinations arranged by a central board.

COLUMBIA PROFESSOR

'Meaning of Employment and Unemployment'

DR. HENDEL PRESIDES

Professor Wolman Expert on Labor Problems

In a continuation of the series of lectures on 'The State in Society," Professor Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University, will speak tonight at 8.30 in Moyse Mall on "The Changing Meaning of Employment and Unemployment." Dr .Hendel, Dean of the Arts Faculty will preside.

A Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University, Professor Wolman has been connected directly with industrial problems in the United States, including service on the Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A. He has also produced several articles relating to labor problems. Professor Wolman has previously held positions on the faculty of Hobart University, University of Michigan, and in the School for Social Research. Between 1920 and 1934, he was associate editor of the Journal of American Statistical Association.

Speaks on Labour.

On Wednesday, February 1, Dr. Wolman's topic will be "Labour Relations Since the War," and on Friday he will speak on the subject "Industrial Democracy."

The next speaker, Mr. Henry Clay, economic adviser to the Bank of England, will speak as follows:

February 6—The Liberal Experiment.

February 8—Nationalism.

February 10—Limits of Parliamentary Government.

The Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir will officiate at the closing of this last lecture, on Friday, February 10.

S.C.M. OPEN HOUSE

Hungarian Student Gives Views of Balkans

Members of the S.C.M. met last night in the first Open House of the new term to hear the playing of some classical pieces and discuss the pictures recently on exhibition there.

A young Hungarian student from Queen's provided an interesting feature of the evening when he demonstrated one of his native folk dances. When asked about the political situation in Hungary, he said that the small countries were in a very difficult position—they could only await the next step of Hitler. It was to Hungary's credit, he stated, that they refused to instigate a Balkan war last August when it was suggested by Hitler.

The peasants of Hungary, which after all are the main part of the population, would, in his opinion, remain distrustful but indifferent should Hitler conquer Hungary.

McGill Annual.

Clubs and societies must have arrangements made with Wm. Notman and Son to have their group pictures taken not later than Feb. 1. Write ups of 250 words should be handed in at the Tuck Shop not later than Feb. 1. This date can not be extended. Material for clubs and societies can not be accepted later than this date.

World News in Brief

Chamberlain Urges Hitler to Seek Peace

Wolman speaks tonight at 8:30 in Moyse Hall . . . All you Arts sophs called on other nations to contribute to the world's peace in what was regarded as an invitation for Reichsfuehrer Hitler to help the appeasement cause when he addresses the German Reichstag tomorrow.

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Weinberg Commits Suicide

White Plains, N.Y., January 29.—George Weinberg, beetle-browed, strong-arm lieutenant of the slain gangster, Dutch Schultz, and a key prosecution witness in the New York policy racket trial of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, killed himself today with a detective's revolver.

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Reynaud Urges Financial Support

Paris, January 29.—Drawing an optimistic picture of France's financial improvement since the unpopular economy decrees, Finance Minister Paul Reynaud in a broadcast on Saturday asked the French people if they were not glad that they had made the sacrifices he had asked.

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National Government Recommended by McCullagh

Toronto, January 29.—National Government was recommended yesterday by George McCullagh, publisher of the Globe and Mail, as a cure for Canada's plight. He believed that this was the only way whereby Canada could cut clean to the roots of her unemployment and railway ills.

Around the Campus

Walman speaks tonight at 8:30 in Moyse Hall . . . All you Arts sophs—gather on the steps of the Arts Building at 1 today, for picture . . . Group pictures' deadline for Annual, February 1st . . . R.V.C. Glee Club enthusiasts at 2 in R.V.C., at 5 in the Union . . . The McGill (just think) Band practises Monday at 5; to play at the game Wednesday, at Forum . . . Men's Glee Club in the Union at 5; the girls'll be there, fellows . . . Douglas Hall at 8:15 is the scene of the Historical Club meeting tonight . . . Classicists and litterateurs keep their eyes open for the meeting tomorrow . . . Room 210, Macdonald Physics Lab., tomorrow at 5—Journal Club in Physics; they're having their eighth meeting, no less.

McGill Daily

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Opinions expressed below are those of the Managing Board of the McGill Daily and not the official opinions of the Students' Society.

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

NEWS: Pete Wyman, Syd Seagal
SPORTS: Norm Cardon

REPORTERS

E. Joseph, H. Williams, B. Bully, H. Stirling, M. Gould, P. Olnick, W. Fairhead, G. McDonald.

Montreal, Monday, January 30, 1939
Vol. XXVIII— —No. 64

Professor Warren's Lectures

THE first three courses of what the Principal termed an "intellectual treat" were served to appreciative and well-satisfied audiences in Moyse Hall last week. The *Daily* has been pleased to publish Professor Warren's lectures in its columns for the benefit of those who were unable to be present at their delivery.

Dean LeMesurier referred to the "ripe wisdom" and "calm dispassionate" judgment of the speaker. These were perhaps the most outstanding qualities of the lectures. Professor Warren did not come to McGill with doctrinaire designs. He was not here to present his opinion of final political, economic, or social truths (many students, perhaps, do not agree with either his premises or his conclusions). He came rather to present a balanced view of the structure and components of society. What impressed us most in his remarks was the full appreciation of the various forces which are at work in the functioning of the social organism. His talks were a tangible denial of the oft-made accusation that academic people are pigeon-holed and over-specialized in their outlook.

Professor Warren's remarks may be compared to a many-sided figure in which representation is given to the several aspects in which social forces manifest themselves. Students of economics could find much in the speaker's analysis of modern industrial organization. Those interested in political science received a stimulating and provocative preesntation of the conflicting political ideologies in the world today. Sociology students were impressed with the fullness of the lecturer's personal experience among various social groups and his understanding appreciation of their significance. Students of history heard a person with a knowledge both of modern and ancient history and with a fine perspective of the significance of different historical epochs. Law students found a man with more than ordinary acquaintance with the legal process and its modern development.

It is last in our minds to suggest that Professor Warren, like Bacon, has made the whole world of knowledge his sphere of interest. We feel sure that he would resent any such implication. But we do believe that it is a refreshing and beneficial experience to hear from time to time a recapitulation, as it were, of the meaning of our studies and of the ends towards which they point. It is difficult to obtain this view in the classrooms which are but the various trees in the larger forest which Professor Warren endeavoured to reveal to us last week. For this, perhaps more than anything else, we are grateful for his coming to McGill.

MUSIC

RIA GINSTER AND THE MONTREAL ORCHESETRA.

It so happens that there are in this world chosen artists of such authentic and transcendent gifts that they can destroy the artificial barriers separating art and life, and that any praise one can give them is levelled to homage. That Ria Ginster is such a person we learned last year, but we learned it afresh yesterday afternoon when she appeared as soloist in a regular concert of the Montreal Orchestra, conducted by Douglas Clarke.

Madame Ginster was in splendid voice yesterday and set up columns of firm, pure tone. A Bach aria from the cantata "Praise God" was well sung, but with a few rather pinched notes in the higher register. It was followed by the ineffably beautiful Mozart motet: "Exsultate Jubilate", an early, but surprisingly mature production of the master, who could not have been over seventeen when he wrote it. The compassion, and brilliance, and spirit of Mme. Ginster's vocalism was a thing to marvel at, and in the joyous measures of the closing Hallelujah the effect was one of overwhelming intensity.

Still all things being considered, it was not until the second half of the concert that the best things came to light. In Schubert's "Der Hirt auf dem Felsen" those dramatic and interpretive gifts that have made the singer a great artist of the Lied were disclosed. For nuance, for grace in the singing of long melodic passages, for a complete artlessness of approach, it was a memorable event Mr. Moretti's able clarinet obligatos were most superior, in intonation and quality, and orchestral accompaniment was discreetly supplied. One must bow to Mme. Ginster's preference, and indeed it would be ungrateful to ask for more, but some of us could not help thinking what a Sieglinde, or a Brunnhilde of the later moments of the Ring this Promethean singer would make. In any event may she be with us again soon!

Sibelius has travelled a long way since he wrote his first symphony, which Mr. Clarke let us hear yesterday (and which the Carnegie phonograph refused to let us hear on Friday afternoon). He would be little understood, indeed, if understanding were to depend upon the romantic E minor work, with its Tschaikovskyan slow movement and scherzo, and its occasional artificialities. It is the production of a composer who had evolved a style of his own before he had quite provided himself with material of commensurate originality. Here it is almost impossible to anticipate the writer of the bare, massive fourth and seventh symphonies. However, the work was powerfully and dramatically projected by Mr. Clarke, and well played, especially by the brass choir.

Following the slight piece "Summer Night on the River" which he introduced some weeks ago Mr. Clarke let us hear as a novelty, an example of Delius' work for the theatre. It was two pieces from the incidental music composed for J. E. Flecker's play "Hassan, or the Golden Journey to Samarcand." This work is of the same period as the 'cello concerto; it was written in 1920, only two years before the first premonitions of his illness, and a scant six before Delius was completely blind and helpless. Delius was probably an excellent writer for the stage. The music from "Hassan" is chiefly typical, bare of disturbing rhythmic or contrapuntal effects, and dependent on the composer's melodic-harmonic resources to give that note of evanescence and yearning that all Delius has. This seems a lesser effort, although it is impossible to estimate the value of the whole work on the strength of what we heard yesterday. "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" and Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 concluded the concert —R. A. M.

MOVIE REVIEWS

THE PALACE.
"THE CITADEL."

Characters	Players
Andrew	Robert Donat
Christine	Rosalind Russell
Denny	Ralph Richardson
Dr. Lawford	Rex Harrison
Owen	Emlyn Williams
Toppy LeRoy	Penelope Dudley Ward
Ben Chenkin	Francis Sullivan
Mrs. Orlando	Mary Clare
Charles Every	Cecil Parker
Mrs. Thornton	Nora Swinburne

Talent from both England and America was recruited to make Dr. A. J. Cronin's THE CITADEL one of the most gripping and entertaining pictures of the year. Filmed in natural setting in England, it retains the engrossing qualities of the book and has added to it the fine acting of Robert Donat, Rosalind Russell and others.

The story of a young medical graduate who starts out with high ideals of his profession in a poor Welsh mining town and who loses those ideals when he obtains a wealthy London practice, is brought to the screen with full dramatic force.

Dr. Cronin's novel, although changed in many parts, suffers little from the motion picture adaptation. Notable scenes from the book are reproduced vividly the dynamiting of the sewer in Blaenelly, the bringing to life of an apparently still born child, Andrew's awkward proposal to Christine, all fit faithfully into the author's story and setting.

Under King Vidor's direction, the players turn in admirable performances, Robert Donat makes a sincere and appealing Dr. Manson. Rosalind Russell is equally well-cast as the school teacher who becomes his wife and revives for him the meaning of the Hippocratic oath.

N. P. R.

THE CAPITOL.
"THERE'S THAT WOMAN AGAIN."

Characters	Players
Bill Reardon	Melvyn Douglas
Sally Reardon	Virginia Bruce
Mrs. Nacelle	Margaret Lindsay
Tony Croy	Stanley Ridges
Charles Crenshaw	Gordon Oliver
Flanigan	Tom Dugan
Johnson	John Beddoc
Rolfe Davis	Jonathan Hal
Mr. Nacelle	Pierre Watkin
Stone	Paul Harvey

THERE GOES THAT WOMAN AGAIN is a picture made on the good old formula, laughs and more laughs. It starts with a bed scene. (It has three bed scenes altogether, and one cradle scene). At the very beginning, Bill Reardon, detective, almost smothers his wife. But this is just the beginning. After this incident we discover that Reardon is in the middle of a jewel robbery case. This later develops into a double-barrelled murder case, but the audience doesn't try to solve it anyway. Neither Reardon nor his cracked wife get killed.

The picture derives its name from the fact that Virginia Bruce wants to help her hubby solve the crime and he doesn't. First she forces him to eat a chocolate eclair in a restaurant (a scene in which Melvyn takes the cake). Then she gets in his hair and burns him up literally. She sets his head on fire while singeing his hair, and the picture begins to get hot. Virginia Bruce takes a cold shower with her clothes on, and then we find that she is going to be a mother. But we have two murders on hand, and there is no time to extol motherhood. It's a fake anyhow.

The end of the picture is a knockout. Reardon throws a clock at his wife's head (with the best of intentions), and then he socks another girl on the jaw. This cracks open the mystery and there is a happy ending.

All these situations somehow work into a more or less rational plot, and the picture is consistent with itself. What it lacks in plausibility it makes up in laughability. Virginia Bruce is good, but Melvyn Douglas is better, and the "Reardon and wife" series promises to equal its rivals in popularity.

The second header, "Busting the Spy Ring," starring Ralph Bellamy, is timely stuff. Although the plot is loosely knit and some of the suspense is boring, it holds attention and has some good ideas. This double bill is good entertainment. L. D.

THE PRINCESS.
"YOUNG DR. KILDARE."

Characters	Players
Dr. James Kildare	Lew Ayers
Dr. Leonard Gillespie	Lionel Barrymore
Alice Raymond	Lynne Carver
Barbara Chanler	Jo Ann Sayers

A young doctor brings an apparent corpse back to life in YOUNG DR. KILDARE. It is the story of a young medical student trying to find his place in the medical world. The setting is a large London hospital in New York and out of it is built a story about quiet, unassuming people.

Lew Ayers plays the part of young Dr. Kildare, a sympathetic young man trying to find his place in the world. Lionel Barrymore as Dr. Gillespie turns in his usual Flawless performance. Jo Ann Sayers, a newcomer, who is brought back to life by Dr. Kildare is given a fine first screen opportunity.

The added attraction is a comedy SWING SISTER SWING. B. B.

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE STATE IN SOCIETY

2.—Structural Changes in Society

(Continued from January 27.)

Now I am perfectly aware that if I stopped three bankers in Wall Street, or three farmers in Main Street, or three bankers in Threadneedle Street, or three congressmen in Pennsylvania Avenue, and asked them if they did not think that the present form of the state (British or American) was more Hegelian than Encyclopedistic, the response would be unanimous—that they were 100 per cent. Americans (or British in Threadneedle Street) and that they had no use for any foreign "isms." Yet three minutes conversation with any of them would show that their concept of the state in society followed either Rousseau or Hegel—a fact which if pointed out to them, would astonish them beyond M. Jourdain's amazement when his tutor informed him that he could not only talk prose, but had been talking prose all his life. Yet because I believe that what mathematics is to the physical sciences, metaphysics is to the social science, I am constrained to believe that Rousseau and the Encylopedists were largely influential in defining the 19th century concept of the state in society, and that Hegel and his disciples have been largely influential in defining the 20th century state in society. And fifty years ago, it was prophesied by Robert Louis Stevenson, if I recall correctly, that an Hegelian world would by its nature be a militarized world, since with the assumption by the state of broad economic responsibilities, international economic rivalries, instead of being mere tradesmen's wrangles, would become affairs of national prestige.

Old Homogeneity Gone.

Thirty years ago, in college, I took a number of courses in history and government. All of them emphasized, or at least so it seemed to my impressionable imagination, the vital differences in social structures between republican democracy in the United States, constitutional monarchy in England, constitutional despotism in Germany, absolute despotism in Russia, medieval tyranny tempered by revolution in Turkey. I longed to see these things with my own eyes, to experience the sensation of walking as a free American citizen among the servile subjects of monarchy or the cringing serfs of despotism. Opportunity offered, and I can hardly express my shocking disappointment. Every city that I saw, London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, seemed to me just like each other and just like New York. People wore the same clothes, ate the same sort of food, lived in about the same sort of houses. I saw no evidence of subjection among the subjects of limited monarchy; in Berlin I did not see haughty Junkers push cringing peasants into the gutter; my climax of disappointment came in Russia, where I had expected to see Cossacks riding down pleading mobs. Indeed my only contact with a Cossack was when I timidly approached a fierce-looking one to inquire the way to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. I half expected that at my question he would produce his knout, on suspicion that my interest in the Imperial Palace was prima facie evidence of sinister design. He was blushingly unable to comprehend my inquiry phrased in my own dialect of the five languages at my command, and we parted with mutual embarrassment. Now there are the supperficial reminiscences of a casual tourist, not observations on the structure of society; but the point is that I went among these countries looking for differences, and I found similarities. As far as I could see, the pattern of life for the average individual unrolled pretty much the same in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, and even Moscow. And everywhere there was common theme of emulation or imitation—all regarded Germany as a model of scientific technique; America, a model of industrial vigor; England, a model of government; and France, a model of literary and artistic culture. I had looked for differences, and I found similarities. The differences were there; my professors had not exaggerated them. But the similarities overshadowed the differences, and, with all its difference of social structure, the pre-war world seemed fundamentally homogeneous.

No such homogeneity exists today. The American today going even to England is much more aware of differences of the structure of society than he was then — particularly, let us say, the American business man. He becomes more aware of them passing from England to France, and acutely aware passing from France to Germany. What it would be like to go thence to Russia, I cannot picture, not having had that experience. But great and obvious as these differences are, there is one point of similarity I wish to emphasize. Enormous as are the differences between Russia and America, Germany and France, England and Italy, all seem to be agreed that the place of the state in society should be much larger than it was in the 19th century, that the state should assume responsibilities which formerly were left to the individual, the family, the church, or the business organization; and that, as a necessary corollary it should be vested with powers commensurate with those responsibilities.

These powers and responsibilities have been assumed under severe social pressures. The acceptance of these powers and responsibilities by the state (or, if you please, their imposition on the state) can be related in time to the subjection of the respective national social structures to specific periods of pressure. The measure of responsibilities and powers assumed has been directly proportioned to the severity of those pressures. Clearly, those pressures derived from the war, for social structure has been most completely changed in visible proportion to the impact of the war. Broadly, the social structures of the vanquished nations have changed most, of the victor nations less; of the neutral nations, like Scandinavia and Holland, perhaps least. But the change has all been in one direction. There is no nation today in which the place of the state in society, with reference to the individual, the family, the church, or the business organization is less than before the war. In every nation it is greater. In the most extreme case, the state has either absorbed or almost blotted out the other elements of the social structure; in less extreme cases the state is engaged in an active struggle against the resistance of one of the other elements, as in Germany the aggrandisement of the state is resisted by the church, and in the United States by the buisness organization. In each case, the change is represented to be, and is apparently accepted by the community as being, not merely needful, but intrinsically desirable, a new ultimate in progress, a realization of, an approach to, an ideal structure of society.

Yet as we said about the world of 1914, whether one emphasizes the points of similarity or the points of difference—and either can be emphasized now, as it could be then, without exaggeration or distortion—the fact seems to be that the world now, like the world 25 years ago, is falling into two groups, in which rivalries of social structure join conflicting national ambitions in provoking fatal hatreds. Conflicts of national ambition may often be resolved by mediation and compromise. Conflicts of social structure, like conflicts of religious faiths, engage the most profound emotions of mankind, and, while not beyond mediation and compromise, do not lend themselves readily to it.

As we have said, these changes in the structure of society, wherever they are encountered, whatever form they have taken, have been undertaken because of pressure, with the purpose of alleviating specific pressures. In instances they have been reasonably successful in mitigating or even removing specific pressures. Yet in the aggregate, the pressure on society has not been removed or even ended. Indeed, it seems to me that the aggregate may be increasing. For example, a national armament program may be quite successful in relieving a national pressure of unemployment; but the aggregate of world armament programs, with their concomitant strains and tensions, can hardly be said to relieve the world pressure of the universal apprehension of war. Intervention of the state in the business organization in the interest of promoting exports may relieve pressure of specific industries or areas; but it can hardly be said to reduce the aggregate of social pressure, if the consequence is to multiply, as Stevenson foretold, the number of international frictions capable of becoming international affairs of honor, and so increasing the general pressures accumulating from the continuous apprehension of war.

Ever since 1914 there has been a disposition to regard social phenomena as temporary deviations from a normal. We have thought in terms of episodes rather than trends; of crises, emergencies, and cycles rather than structural change. But the sum of so many episodes, crises, emergencies, and cycles, and in so many countries, adds up to a total. This total is a profound change in the structure of society, which makes the social structure in every country radically different from the social structure that preceded it. Despite conspicuous differences of personalities, methods, and terminology, there is one pattern of change common to all countries. This common pattern is the aggrandisement of the state in society; the assumption by the state, or the imposition on the state, of responsibilities hitherto distributed over the other elements of society —the individual, the family, the church, and the business organization. Such responsibilities presume commensurate authority; and as the state has grown in responsibility and authority, the responsibility and authority of the individual, the family, the church and the business organization have declined. Nowhere does the new structure of society yet appear to have assumed a definitive form, even to the limited degree to which the word may be applied to the ever-changing relationships of society; nowhere has it assumed a form as definitive as the structure of the 19th century. It is still in flux; but phenomena in so many countries under such seemingly diverse but actually similar pressures all point to the same conclusion. These are not the phenomena of aberration from a normal, not the phenomena of cycles, crises, or emergencies. They are, in my opinion, phenomena of enduring structural change under the catalysis of the World War and of its derivative pressures.

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Cage Five in Defeat — Honours Fall to Skiers

REDMEN BEATEN BY U. OF T. CAGERS

VARSITY WINS 45-30

Rogin Paces Winners With 17 Points

INTERMEDIATES WIN

By GERALD SMITH

The Beavers produced a Moose. He cooked the Redmen's goose.

Nursery rhymes sometimes can be tied up with worldly events. Such is the case with the above allegory. Anyone of a capacity crowd of about 1,000 spectators who jammed the Montreal High School Gym to overflowing on Friday night to watch the opening game of the Intercollegiate Basketball League can readily interpret the above zoology lesson.

For the benefit of those who missed one of the hardest-fought matches between those ancient rivals, McGill and Varsity, it is best to clarify matters by reporting that the Redmen suffered a 45-30 loss to the Beavers. Rogin, aptly nicknamed Moose by his team-mates, was the chief spark-plug in a Toronto machine which crushed a valiant McGill quintet into defeat.

Moose Tallies 17 Points.

Shooting with faultless precision and battering his way to a scoring position under the baskets, Moose kept Coach Warren Stevens' Blue Boys one jump ahead of McGill all night by contributing 17 of his team's points. While not grabbing the scoring spot-light quite as much as Rogin, Scrubby Aitchison played an important part in Varsity's victory. He was a smart playmaker and fed smooth and rapid passes to his team. He was second high scorer of the evening with ten points.

Coach Van Wagner's quintet, after keeping up with the Beavers in the first half of the game, lost their scoring punch in the last part of the battle. Trailing 27-21 at half-time, McGill were held to only nine points for the remainder of the game while Varsity went on to more than double their score. Inability to pierce the Toronto defence and weakness on penalty throws proved McGill's downfall. During the second half their shooting was weak. Kingston who had paced the Redmen early in the game with three nifty long-range shots was dogged by hard luck later when several of his throws rolled around the rim of the hoop but just didn't fall in.

Rugged Play.

Play became rather rough towards the finish of the game as a fighting McGill team kept trying to break up Varsity's potent offensive drives. Twenty-two penalties were called with McGill receiving thirteen of them. Most of them were called for charging when the tempo of the game increased to a high state of tension and excitability as the end drew near. It was the coolness and level-headedness of Moose Rogin which steadied Varsity and kept them driving to increase their lead.

McGill's defence of Sandberg and Kingston played brilliant and effective basketball. Their checking was good and they showed alertness and power in carrying play into Varsity's zone. Both were among the leading Red scorers of the evening. Purdie played a hard and fast game. He was faced with the difficult job of covering Rogin and he did a good job of it. But Rogin's towering height and extra weight stood him in good stead when he got near the basket.

Giannasio Hurt.

Captain Giannasio performed in inspiring manner till an injury forced him out in the final stages of the game. Working like a demon he was in on most plays and kept rallying his mates to fight on. Neville Wykes, just couldn't find the basket and missed several nice scoring chances by poor marksmanship. Nev is usually among the top scorers but either Varsity had his number or Friday was one of his off-nights.

The box-score is as follows:

Varsity.

	Fg.	Ft.	Pts.	Pf.
Lavernway, f	3	0	6	2
Shute, f	0	0	0	1
Singer, f	3	0	6	2
McGregor,c	1	0	2	1
Rogin, g	6	5	17	0
Aitcheson, g	4	2	10	2

(Continued on Page Four.)

SECONDS DROP TWO CONTESTS

Drop 10-4 Verdict to Intermediate Vics

Lose 6-4 Against Loyola as Jacobson Scores Three

By M. G.

A fighting Loyola sextet trounced McGill seconds 6-4 Saturday night in a regular Intermediate Intercollegiate fixture. The Redmen, after outplaying their opponents in the first two period and sporting a 4-2 lead going into the final frame, fell prey to overconfidence, and a never-say-die Loyola team shoved in four goals to clinch the verdict by 6-4. It was a bitter defeat for the Redmen to digest after appearing well on the way to victory.

Right from the start McGill showed superior teamwork, and after less than five minutes of play Jacobson scored on passes from Keefer and Porteous. The Redmen were unlucky not in increase their lead in this period as the Jacobson-Porteous-Keefer line gave Kelly many anxious moments in the Loyola nets.

Jacobson Bags Two.

In the second period Loyola opened strong, and after three minutes of play, Asselin went in unassisted to even the score at 1-1. Then with the Redmen playing one man short, Jacobson went through the entire Loyola team, pulled Kelly out of the nets and flipped the puck into the empty cage. Play continued fast, and with three quarters of the period gone, Jacobson, scoring his third goal of the evening, increased the lead to 3-1, with Keefer assisting. Harvey then made it 4-1 for McGill when he scored on a sizzling shot after taking passes from Young and Hebert. Loyola kept plugging away, however, and with only five seconds of the period remaining, Asselin scored his second goal on a pass from Thomas.

McGill, holding a 4-2 lead, looked a trifle over-confident when they came out for the third period. Loyola on the other hand, came out fighting mad and were quick to take advantage of loose play by the Redmen. Murphy, after taking a pass from Cronk, rounded the McGill defence and completely fooled Wyber on a corner shot. Midway through the period Thomas evened the score after taking a pass from Newton. Loyola continued to press hard, and with McGill playing a man short, Newton dented the twine after taking a pass from Cronk. With two minutes remaining in the period Allen, unassisted, sewed up the game for Loyola with a neat goal as he went through a weakening McGill team to make the final score read 6-4.

Joey Jacobson again stole the spotlight from his mates as he scored three goals and turned in a brilliant all-around performance. Young, Keefer and Porteous also tnrned in fine games, while Palmer was strong on defence. Wyber was fairly steady in the goals.

The starting lineups were as follows:

McGill: Goal, Wyber; defence, Palmer, Chalmers; wings, Burrows, Young; centre, Hebert. Subs: Keefer, Jacobson, Harvey, Porteous.

Loyola: Goal, Kelly; defence, Asselin, Maguire; wings, Costigan, Cronk; centre, Allen. Subs: Murphy, Thomas, Fortin, Corbett, Newton.

Friday night at Academie Roussin the Intermediates, playing three Juniors and without the services of their star player, Joey Jacobson, were completely outclassed by the Intermediate Victorias and bowed 10-4. The Redmen were very much in the picture in the first period, when after being behind 4-1, they scored three goals in two minutes. The period ended 4-4, the McGill goals being scored by Keefer, Read, Smith, and Ross in that order.

The Redmen failed miserably in the last two periods, however, and were given a merciless trimming. Vics proved their superiority by ramming home six goals while the Redmen were held scoreless.

Betty: "I hope everyone notices my new hat."

Belinda: "Then you had better lower your skirt about six inches."

—Sheaf.

Stevens Claims Over-emphasis In Kerr's Winter Rugby School

By SMITTY

"Over-emphasis!" With this curt reply Warren Stevens gave his opinion when questioned what he thought of McGill's Football School in a special interview to the "Daily." Stevens who divides his time between coaching football and basketball at Toronto Varsity and other miscellaneous duties as Athletic Director there is a former football star of Syracuse University. He is also well-known locally as he stopped off in Montreal for a year before going to take up his duties at Toronto. During his brief stay he carved an enviable record in sport fame when he led the former M.A.-A.A. rugby team to a Dominion championship.

He claimed that even if he had the time to spare, which he hasn't, he wouldn't consider following McGill's plan. Three months of football are sufficient. During his college days at Syracuse the order of the day was Spring Training for all football players. But even that wasn't worth the bother as other sports such as baseball kept most of the team busy.

The Toronto master-mind found the McGill basketball team about 100 per cent. improved over last year. The Redmen kept his team worried all the game and certainly had lots of fight. It was too bad for them that they got so rattled near the end of the game. Stevens expects a tough battle next week when his Blue Boys meet the champion Mustangs. Western boasts an all-star football lineup of Casey, Hurley, Farmer and Faust. Moose Rogin whose attendance at Varsity this year was Toronto's excellent fortune also plays rugby, so he will be at home against Western's formidable cagers.

Scrubby Aitchison and Moose Rogin have played together since early school days in Windsor. Aitchison was on the basketball team that represented Canada in 1936 at the Olympics in Germany. A thought which Stevens hates to think about but brings joy to the other coaches in the College loop is that this duo of celebrities is only at Varsity for this year. They are taking a one year course in Education.

Hart House usually gets as large crowds for Varsity's home games as that which jammed Montreal High gym Friday but the spectators are not so noisy. Stevens praised Van Wagner's sportsmanship when the latter went to the centre of the floor and asked the crowd to be quieter when it got slightly out of hand and was booing the decisions of the referee. Wagner said that he and all his players assented with the refs and it was only fair to be silent so that the Toronto player trying a free shot might have a fair chance.

BOXING

By Pok

The field-house is never a particularly enticing spot on Saturday afternoons, and last Saturday was no exception. In truth there was a large turnout, but few of them were McGill boxers. A surprisingly large number of "Y" boys was up for some sparring, and perhaps to see our boys in action. The few McGillians who turned up were the brigade of the Old Faithful. Many men whom we would like to have seen did not show up. We regret to admit that this not turning up is becoming alarmingly consistent.

❖ ❖ ❖

Wilson Lee was not up. Abe Bazerman was not up. Jim Leslie was not up. Jack Ross was not up. We have been informed as a matter of fact that Jack will be unable to continue boxing because of study-itis, a complaint which is extremely rife in the ranks of the erstwhile boxers. It may not be fatal to the boys, but it is striking death to our earlier expectations. Indeed, Bert is no longer as loquacious concerning the boxers' chances.

❖ ❖ ❖

At present there is only one source of joy for Bert, and that is the way his 135-pound find, Alan Watson, is shaping up. Alan has a sweet right, a fast left, and also he can take it. We predict that Alan will have no trouble with Fred Cookson. This is our own brain child, and it was not concocted during an hallucination.

❖ ❖ ❖

Clarry Harding, Central "Y's" crack 147-pounder, was up on Saturday and sparred a few rounds. He looks good, and it will be a swell scrap when he tangles with Jim Leslie. We are confident that Jim's left hook will give him the nod.

❖ ❖ ❖

Bert is worried about the 165 berth, now that Ross is out. He contemplates moving ont of his 155-ers up to the heavier division. There is a possibility that Bob Brown will compete in the 175-pound rank. The heavyweight situation just doesn't exist. We mean, there is no heavyweight.

❖ ❖ ❖

We repeat the names of the McGill boxers competing at the Central "Y" next Wednesday evening (February 1), at 8 p.m.

160 lbs.—Laporte vs. Thibault; 135 lbs.—Watson vs. Cookson; 147 lbs.—Leslie vs. Harding; Olynyk vs. Leathwood; 165 lbs.—Stanley vs. Palmquist.

There will be a workout on Tuesday at 5 as usual.

Hygiene Lecture.

Professor C. Huskins, Head of the Department of Genetics, will speak to the women students on the subject of Heredity, at 5 p.m. today in Room 105, R.V.C. This lecture is in the series organized for the first year women students. Any others desiring to attend are most welcome.

Attention, Arts '41.

Class photo to be taken at 1 o'clock on the Arts steps today. Please be on time.

Glee Club.

Practice at 5 o'clock in the Union Grill Room. EVERYBODY out!

McGILL FIVE TAKE MAC SQUAD 45-8

Mac I Defeated R.V.C. — Peggy Tyndale and Posy Power Prove Outstanding

Playing two more games in their University League schedule last Saturday, the Mac girls and the R.V.C.-ites just about broke even. In the initial tilt R.V.C. vs. Mac I., the St. Annes girls came out on top with a score of 34-17; while the second game saw the McGill squad mark up 45 points against the 8 of Mac II.

Fast shooting and quick passing featured in the first tilt with the Mac I. team managing to keep the play almost continually under the R.V.C. basket, during the first half. However, in the second portion the Red girls got into their stride and succeeded in marking up a considerable number of points. Lois Macdonald, and Helen Crease put the most into the basket for St. Annes, while Nancy Nicol, Sonya Elkin and Jean Horton kept the R.V.C. team above water. The Red defence was good, but it was of no avail against the height of the opposing team as they made their volleying attack on the R.VC. basket.

Results reversed.

In the second game the assault was reversed, most of the play being under the Mac II basket. The McGill team showed speed and good judgment in both their shooting and passing, and although the playing of the St. Annes' girls was equally as fast they lost out by not guarding their opponents when they were under the cage. The Mac II attempts on the offensive availed only four baskets, for with Ruth Schofield and Mary Ellen Rossiter as guards the McGill defence proved almost impregnable. Posy Power, whose continual volleys at the basket kept the Mac Squad bewildered, Emily Irving, who did some fast accurate shooting, and Peggy Tyndale who netted the most baskets proved to be the most spectacular members of the McGill five.

The line-ups were as follows: R. V.C.: Sonya Elkin, Nancy Drury, Nancy Nicol, Jean Horton, and J. Taylor, forwards; Molly Coote, and Mary Nutter, guards. Mac I: Billie Treleaven, Helen Crease, Lois Macdonald forwards; Janet Kingsland, Joan Wally, Jean Owen, Cay Cocks, and Betty Gray, guards.

In the second game: Mac. II, Jean Peck, Ethelda Blumer, Jean Smilie, Dot Richardson, Helen McCrady, forwards. Cay Woods, Janet Slack, and Jerry Hanson, guards. McGill: Emily Irving, Florence Lincoln, Peggy Tyndale, Mona Robinson, Posy Power, forwards. Ruth Schofield, Mary Ellen Rossiter, Pearl Summers, and Dorothea Ramsay, guards.

The newcomer knocked on the pearly gates and St. Peter's voice called:

"Who's there?"

"It is I," answered the newcomer.

"Well, get out. We don't want any more school teachers."

—Sheaf.

TEAM SKIIS OFF WITH JUMP TITLE

INVASION REPULSED BY BIG BRAVE AGGIES

By Cokey

The tired businessmen of the Commerce faculty took an afternoon off on Saturday to invade the Macdonald College campus and absorb a 15-4 going-over in a regular Interfaculty fixture. The game was hockey and not basketball as the score might suggest.

The invaders were sort of disorganized and were playing without two of their high scorers, Joey Jacobson and Bob Keefer, who were spotted previously and promoted to the Intermediates. They turned up round about 11.30 just to look things over, being ineligible for Interfaculty competition.

The Aggies presented a better-organized attack led by Robillard and Kidd. Robillard was easily the outstanding man on the ice, contributing four goals and bearing the brunt of the attack. Clelland, Bean and Owen were also high scorers. McJannet, Fullerton, Beveridge and Short were high scorers for the Commercemen. They drove in 1 (one) each. Charlton, in the nets for the local boys, was either nervous or overconfident. If it was nervousness, he overcame it later in the evening and bore himself right nobly.

The Mac squad, incidentally, is coached by Bob MacDuff who is a former Commerce star of the days when Commerce stars were Commerce stars. Farmer and Beaupre handled the whistle-tooting.

The game which was to have been played on Friday between Law and Med wasn't.

Week-End Sports Summary

HOCKEY.

SATURDAY.

QUEBEC SENIOR LEAGUE.

Ottawa 5, Royals 3.

SUNDAY.

QUEBEC SENIOR LEAGUE.

Royals 3, Ottawa 2.

Victorias 2, Quebec 1.

BASKETBALL.

FRIDAY.

Toronto 45, McGill 30.

SATURDAY.

Toronto 54, Queen's 50.

SKIING.

JUMPING.

Punch Bott, S.C.M., wins Laurentian Zone jumping championship.

Bob Johannsen, McGill, ½ point behind. McGill first in team standing.

CROSS-COUNTRY.

Heinz Von Allmen, Fis., takes Zone title. Don Tirrell, McGill, second.

WOMEN'S PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Peggy Johannsen, McGill, wins combined.

HOCKEY STANDINGS.

QUEBEC SENIOR LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Ottawa	19	11	5	3	84	58	27
Royals	17	7	4	6	58	42	22
Concordia	19	7	8	4	72	78	22
Verdun	16	8	5	3	59	50	20
xMcGill	10	3	5	2	27	46	16
Victorias	17	5	8	4	46	67	15
Quebec	18	5	11	2	51	56	14

x—Plays all four-point games.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Queen's	6	4	2	0	24	16	8
Toronto	4	3	1	0	27	8	6
McGill	3	3	0	0	19	5	6
Harvard	3	2	1	0	10	15	4
Princeton	4	2	2	0	20	16	4
Dartmouth	3	1	2	0	7	7	2
Yale	4	1	3	0	10	25	2
Montreal	5	0	5	0	13	18	0

PLAYERS' CLUB

"Richard of Bordeaux"

REHEARSAL

R. V. C. Reading Room this afternoon at 4 p.m. sharp. Part 1, Scenes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Part 2, Scenes 1 and 2.

PICTURES OF CAST

Those who have not had their pictures taken yet get in touch with Notmans immediately and arrange for appointments.

NOTICE

Peg Tyndale be at the Club-room at 5 p.m. today.

Burglar Bill: "And after yez got away from da cop, where did yez hide?"

Burglar Jake: "O, I just ducked into de city hall, flopped down in a chair and put me feet on a desk."

—Sheaf.

JOHANNSEN SECOND

Tirrell Second in Cross-Country Meet

PEG JOHANNSEN WINS

McGill's skiers were everywhere this week-end, from the Cote des Neiges hill to St. Sauveur.

An easy victory for the Red skiers as a team came on Saturday in the Laurentian Zone Jumping Championship. They were well ahead of their nearest rivals, the Ski Club of Montreal, by taking second, fourth and fifth places. In the individual jumping Bobby Johannsen was nosed out by Punch Bott of the Ski Club of Montreal. Johannsen's two leaps of 143 feet each were better than Bott's 138 and 144. But Bob faltered for a moment on his first effort with the result that Bott was given the nod on style. Final points, Bott, 224.3; Johannsen, 223.8.

George Moore took fourth place for the Red team with 212.6, and Hank Findlay fifth with 211.3.

F. Moore Takes "B."

Fred Moore tackled the big hill with great success in the "B" division. His jumps of 118 and 121 gave him an easy victory, and he showed very good potentialities.

On Sunday the McGill skiers invaded St. Sauveur. Heinz Von Allmen, outstanding Swiss star who is now instructor at St. Margaret's, beat the best McGill had to offer in the Laurentian Zone Cross-Country Championships. He com-completed the course in 1:39.34, just four minutes ahead of McGill's Don Tirrell. In third, fourth and fifth positions were Jim Houghton, last year's captain of the McGill squad, Harry Pangman and Bill Ball, all of the Red Birds Ski Club.

Hank Findlay won the Cross-Country in the 'B' division, and Fred Moore was third.

Peg Wins Provincial.

Other events took place at St Margarets, where Peggy Johannsen skied off with the Provincial Championship for combined downhill and slalom. At Sutton, in the downhill meet for 'c' entrants Grant Townsend finished in the eleventh position, due to the fact that he went off the course.

The results, showing 1st, 2nd and points:

JUMPING.

CLASS A.

1—P. Bott, S.C.M., 138, 144, 224.3.

2—R. Johannsen, McGill, 143, 143, 223.8.

3—A. Almon, S.C.M., 136, 140, 216.6.

4—G. Moore, McGill, 131, 132, 212.6.

5—H. Findlay, McGill, 125, 134, 211.3.

6—H. Von Allmen, St. Margaret's (FIS), 132, 131, 209.1.

7—K. Evensen, Vikings, 129, 128, 205.4.

8—O. Malm, St. Margaret's, 119, 130, 203.3.

9—D. Mann, McGill, 111, 112, 188.3.

10—J. Riddell, S.C.M., 141, x135, 146.0.

(Continued on Page Four.)

Interfaculty Hockey

Standing.

Team.	W.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Medicine	4	0	25	6	8
Arts	2	1	16	7	4
Theology	2	2	16	13	4
Macdonald	1	0	15	4	3
Law	1	2	14	13	2
Commerce	1	2	12	23	2
Dentistry	1	2	7	9	2
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0
Architecture	0	3	2	27	0

Macdonald awarded three points for a win.

Schedule.

Today—Arts vs. Eng. at 5.30 p.m.

Tues., Jan. 31—Theol. vs. Arch. at 5.30 p.m.

Wed., Feb. 1—Comm. vs. Law at 5 p.m.; Eng. vs. Arch. at 6.15 p.m.

Thurs., Feb. 2—Arts vs. Law at 5 p.m.; Med. vs. Dentistry at 6.15 p.m.

Fri., Feb. 3—Eng. vs. Comm. at 5.30 p.m.

Sat., Feb. 4—Law at Macdonald College at 2.30 p.m.

Interfaculty Basketball

Eng. 1 vs. Theol. 1, today 6-7.

Eng. 4 vs. Arts 4, today 5-6.

Winner of Eng. 1-Theol. 1 to meet winner of Eng. 4-Arts 4 on Thursday.

Wednesday, Eng. 2 vs. Med. 3. Winner to meet Eng. 3 on Friday.

DOCTORS WINNERS IN FACULTY MEET

Take Swimming Title—S. Issenman, Arts, Only Record Breaker

Medicine amassed 21 points to win the interfaculty swimming meet from their nearest rivals, Arts, on Friday afternoon in the Knights of Columbus bath by ten points. Only one record fell, when S. Issenman, of Arts, completed the 200 yards breast stroke in 2.54 3-5 seconds, five seconds better than the old mark held by Hughie Savage.

The results:

50 yards free style: J. Powell, Med., first; C. Drury, Eng., second; H. McGuire, Com., third. Time, 27 3-5 seconds.

100 yards free style: R. A. Bourne, Med., first; J. Powell, Med., second; Charlton, Com., third. Time, 59 2-5 seconds.

440 yards free style: J. Leonards, Arts, first; I. Shragovitch, Med., second. Time, 6 minutes 10 seconds.

100 yards back stroke: R. A. Bourne, Med., first; Pinekard, Com., second; Boothroyd, Arts, third. Time, 1.11 3-5 seconds.

200 yards breaststroke: S. Issenman, Arts, first; L. Lindsay, Eng., second. Time 2.54 3-5 secs.

Relay (unofficial): Medicine, first; Engineering, second; Arts, third.

Point score: Medicine, 21 points; Arts, 11 points; Engineering, 6 points; Commerce, 6 points.

❖ ❖ ❖

McGill's swimming schedule has now been officially posted. There will be three meets in the month of February with local clubs. These fixtures are part of the schedule of the newly formed Montreal City and District Swimming League. McGill will compete in the first half of the league schedule, while their return meets will be taken over by the McGill Graduates' Swimming Club. The Intercollegiate falls on Saturday, February 25th. The Gazette Trophy Meet, for the Provincial Club Championship, will probably be on March 8th, and will mark the end of the college season.

The complete list of meets:

Thursday, Feb. 2nd: Y.M.H.A. vs. McGill at the K. of C. Bath, 8.30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 9th: Central Y.M.C.A. vs. McGill at the K. of C. Bath, 8.30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 16: M.A.A.A. vs. McGill at the N.D.G. Community Pool, 8.30 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 20th: McGill Graduates' S.C. vs. McGill at the K. of C. Bath, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 25th: Intercollegiate Meet at the N.D.G. Community Pool, 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, March 8th (probable date only): Gazette Trophy Meet for Provincial Team Championship.

NOTICES

Notices must be in by 7 p.m. Notices will not be accepted over the telephone. "For sale" and "wanted" items will be considered as advertising and should be submitted to the Advertising Manager.

McGill Historical Club.

The club will meet tomorrow at 8.15 p.m. in Douglas Hall. Acting host will be Mr. Leonard Seton. Mr. George Rodney, winner of this years McGill Historical Club Prize will be speaking on "Emperor Frances Joseph of Austria." All members and friends of the club are cordially invited to attend.

Attention R.V.C. Glee Club.

There will be a full rehearsal of the Glee Club on Monday at 2 p.m. in R.V.C. and at 5 p.m. in the McGill Union with the Boy's Glee Club. Everybody out with your music.

Buffet Supper.

Ticket sellers are reminded that all returns are to be made to Miss Heasley today.

Journal Club in Physics.

On Tuesday, January 31 at 5 p.m. in Room 210, MacDonald Physics Laboratory, the eighth meeting of the Journal Club will be held. Speakers—Dr. F. R. Terroux, Mr. W. J. Noble.

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THE STATE IN SOCIETY

3.—The State and the Business Organization

(Conclusion of the address delivered by Professor Warren last Wednesday appears on page 2. Following is the text of his lecture delivered in Moyse Hall Friday evening.)

The discussion of Wednesday evening concluded with the theme that the question of the position of the state in society was the center of a conflict of ideas that was dividing the world into two armed camps, and that a conflict between two ideas of social structure involves the most profound emotions of mankind. But it must not be supposed that mankind divides on these questions solely by nationality. A fundamental division of opinion on the structure of society is common within most countries at the present time. The extreme manifestation is seen in Spain, where internal division of opinion has divided a single nation into two armed camps. Elsewhere, the division takes no such visual form, but the division exists and engages the deepest emotions of mankind. For that reason political differences today are in all countries—for example, England, France and the United States, expressed with an emotional bitterness that was unknown or at least rare in the 19th century.

W. S. Gilbert could epitomize the political differences that divided 19th century society in light vein,

"For every little boy or gal
That's born into this world alive
Is born a little liberal
Or a little conservative."

But in the 19th century, the disputes between Liberal and Conservative were intellectual differences; they did not involve the structure of society, in which both were in agreement; and consequently they did not engage the deepest emotions of mankind. In the present world, the terms liberal and conservative are retained, but they no longer suffice to describe the essential differences; nor, indeed, are these differences very clearly formulated. The bitterness and rancour is everywhere apparent. It happened that I was in France at the accession of the Front Populaire in 1936, and in the two succeeding years. It seemed to me that France was divided into two groups, each suspecting and fearing the other more than it suspected or feared any external enemy.

Everyone from abroad who has visited the United States in recent years has commented on the violence of political expression and of the depth and rancour of political feeling. I am not referring to the extreme examples of political billingsgate on the public platform, nor the vulgar personalities of the drawing room. I am referring to a deep, and generally inarticulate, division of opinion as to the structure of our society, and of the position of the state in that society—a division of opinion so extreme that each group suspects the other of moral treason. Intellectual differences may readily be resolved; but these differences engage the emotions. It is in the nature of the emotional that its arbiter should be to force, in one form or another; it is in the nature of the intellectual that it should accept reason as its arbiter. Until these differences can be translated from the emotion to the intellect, they will, I imagine, remain bitter and irreconcilable.

This evening it is my purpose to examine certain aspects of contemporary American society, to discover, if we can, some of the origins of the present division in our national opinion.

We are all acquainted with the areas of knowledge or of speculation that have in recent years been opened by what is called the subconscious. We know the difficulties encountered by the psychologist in penetrating the sub-consciousness of the individual and its influence on individual action—difficulties which were succinctly stated by obert Burns long before Drs. Freud and Jung were born. Commenting on individual behaviorism a century before that word was invented, Burns stated

"One reason must be greatly dark—
The moving 'why' they do it;
And just as lamely can ye mark
How far, perhaps, they rue it."

Just as the individual possesses a dark subconsciousness which appears fitfully in visible phenomena, so society has its own sub-conscious which may be revealed in either of two ways: (1) by examining the change of words used in different periods to describe what is supposed to be an identical thing, or by examining the use of an identical word to describe what appear historically to be two entirely different things; and (2) by examining our own emotions in moments of what may be called moral shock—that is, those moments when we discover that something which we have always taken "for granted", some basic hypothesis of our life, has ceased to exist as we imagined it to be. That marvelous economic text book, "Robinson Crusoe", gives us the perfect example of such moral shock. Crusoe had organized his whole existence on the hypothesis that he was absolutely alone on his island. The discovery of the single footprint in the sand in an instant shattered the hypothesis of his existence—he was suddenly aware that in place of the solicitude he had taken for granted he was in a complex of social relationship, of incalculable hope or peril. As I said previously, the nineteenth century took continuous peace for granted; precisely as, let us say, the ninth century took continuous war for granted. We have seen the footprint in the sand, and like Crusoe, we find it difficult to adjust our minds to the idea that we have entered a period of history when the hypothesis of peace is not a secure foundation on which to rest our social structure.

Evolution of Organization.

But, to return to the former method of exploring the social subconscious by the history of words, we may consider the reasons which impelled society to call the same subject political economy in one period and economics in another, and in so doing we must remember that words move more slowly than events. Under mercantilism, there was presumed to be a most intimate relation between the state and the business organization in society—indeed, the latter could not be studied except in the light of this relationship, which defined it and controlled it at every point. This subject was accurately called political economy, for there was in fact no area of the economy which was not invested with a political aspect. But, under circumstances we have previously sketched, by the end of the eighteenth century, this relation was dissolved. Although Adam Smith still called his subject political economy, his doctrine of laisser faire was an advocacy of the complete separation of the state from the business organization—a complete separation of the political from the economic—a thesis, by the way, which had been simultaneously maintained on the battlefield of the American Revolution against British mercantilism. The doctrine of laisser faire, whether in France traced to the Encyclopedists, or in England to Adam Smith, or in America to the influence of the frontier, so determined the relations between the state and the business organization—a relation of separation—that political economy split into two subjects—politics, or the study of government, and economics, the study of the business organization; and as two distinct subjects they were and are taught and studied in American colleges. The consequences are somewhat bewildering to a generation that was taught that economics was one thing and government another, and which finds itself in a world of political economy. In some countries, the state has hardly more than crossed the frontiers of business; in others it has, so to speak, occupied all the strategic positions; in others it has annexed the entire area, and the identity of the business organization, as in Russia, has been lost in or merged with the identity of the state.

In pursuance, therefore, of our terms of reference, we shall try to describe the American business organization—to see what kind of thing it is, of what it is composed, what use everything performs in it, and what value its parts have with relation to the whole, and what with reference to the individual; and how long it is in the nature of this thing to endure.

By the business organization of society, I mean any grouping of mankind in the effort of earning a living. A band of cavemen assembled for the purpose of entrapping a mammoth in a pit is a business organization as truly as a board of directors assembled to discuss corporate policy. The most primitive communal agriculture presupposes a business organization to allot the fields and organize the labor thereon. The petition of a band of African tribesmen demanding that the medicine man smell out the wizard whose evil eye has been frightening the game from the waterhole is as representative of the business organization as meeting of a Chamber of Commerce presenting a program of recovery. The elaborate codes prescribing the economic relationship between lord and serf determined the agricultural aspect of the business organization of feudal society; while the still more elaborate charters of the guilds determined the industrial. The business organization may be very simple or very complex. It may consist of persons who are nearly economic equals or persons of widely differing economic status. It connotes one thing—a grouping of individuals bound primarily by the common interest of earning a living, as distinct from a group bound by the ties of blood, by the ties of a common search for God, or by the ties of membership in a civil community. The phrase "business organization" is a misnomer, for the composite economic activities of a nation are never organized, although the components may be. Farmers organize, industrial laborers organize, industrialists organize. Of the multiplying organizations within the general economic system, there is no end; the system itself is never tangibly organized as a whole. In spite of its intangibility, it is real, and historically recognizable in its relation to the other elements of society—the family, the church and the state. In that strange quadrumvirate we call the individual, the man as breadwinner is quite distinct from the husband and father, quite distinct from the soul seeking salvation, quite distinct from the citizen performing his civic function as voter, juryman or soldier. Each personality in this composite individual has his own primary preoccupations, and while they may be almost inextricably tangled, each strand can be clearly recognized.

The typical business organization of a period—that is, the one that most clearly represents it in the social structure, may be agricultural, commercial, or industrial. For the Middle Ages, I suppose we would accept the guilds with their masters, journeymen and apprentices as representative of the business organization, although only a small proportion of all engaged in earning a living were actually guildsmen.

Over a large part of history the process of earning a living has been looked upon as barely respectable; and the business organization has not enjoyed a very high position in the esteem of mankind. Being "in trade" has been regarded as inferior to being "in orders," and inferior to a career in the civil or military service of the state. Over most of history bankers have been held in even lower esteem; and money lending as a calling has been without the sanction of law. This was substantially the state of affairs when the age of discovery burst on Western Europe, with its sudden enrichment of traders and manufacturers and its legitimization of banking. It would appear that status is associated with income, and Queen Elizabeth delighted to honor her merchant adventurers, even though some of them were distinctly more adventurers than merchants, and their merchandise was acquired by other methods than what are known to the admiralty courts as "lawful occasions." It was not, however, until after revolution and regicide had destroyed the structure of feudal society that the age of discovery could create the new order, and the business man became the type of society and of the age. The British merchant, the British manufacturer and finally the British banker were the real representatives of Britain from the accession of William; and British society formed the model of the world.

Meaning of "Company."

A reasonably complete history of the nineteenth century could be written simply in terms of the business organization, omitting references to the family, the church or the state. The great actors of the nineteenth century were the business men—the men who organized the shipping lines, replaced the ox-cart with the railroad, the scythe with the reaper, the candle with the electric light, the treadmill and water-wheel with the turbine and the gasoline engine, who discovered the mines and built the cities, and who made the toys of the laboratory the tools of farm, kitchen and factory. To take concrete example, we may ask if any statesman ever did as much for the emancipation of women as the inventor of the sewing machine; or if any statesman ever "relieved" the farmer as much as the inventor of the mowing machine. It was these men who wrote the history of the nineteenth century, not the statesmen, with histrionic concern over what seemed pretentious minutiae.

While the instrumentalities of the business organization were altering rapidly and conspicuously, the form of the business organization was undergoing a structural change.

The limited liability company, or corporation, dates from the seventeenth century, but its use was relatively infrequent until the Victoria age. Up to that time, the proprietary form, commonly representing family ownership, was typical of the business organization. But the great enterprises of the early nineteenth century—the railroad and canals—required far more capital than the trading houses or factories, and the corporate form began to succeed the proprietary. Trade and industry were quick to learn the facility with which the corporate form attracted capital; and before the end of the century, the corporation had succeeded proprietorship by the individual, the family, and the partnership, as the typical form of business enterprise.

Let us pause a moment and consider a word—the word company. When the company first appeared, its meaning was precise—for example, "The Governor and Company of Adventurers Trading to Hudson's Bay". The members of a company were companions, associated in an economic adventure. But, as we shall see later, this honorable word remains, but the thing to which it applies has changed. The rapidity with which concentrations of capital had grown in the United States is illustrated by the fact that the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to control the railroads approximately synchronizes with the capture of the Apache chief Geronimo; and that the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act dates the disappearance of the last wild buffalo herd, the opening of the last considerable tract of free land, and the last "Indian War".

That is, as soon as the corporate form appeared, its impact was felt through the structure of society. Society saw a footprint in the sand but, like Crusoe, was divided in opinion as to whether it was the footprint of friend or enemy; and two generations of association have not determined its attitude. Yet, as we said earlier, society often acts upon subconscious promptings which are not readily discernable, or are obscured by its rationalizations. There is, I am persuaded, such a thing as social and political instinct. Our history informs us that profound constitutional questions, were the cause of the Civil War, that slavery was merely incidental to the major controversies involved. This may be true, but the volunteers in the Northern Armies were mostly farmers and farm laborers who instinctively feared with Lincoln that the agricultural system of a country could not remain forever half slave and half free, and who were less concerned over constitutional questions than over concrete apprehension as to the social and economic status of their own posterity. In the same way suspicion of and antipathy to the corporation as a business type has never with us come from the proletarians; it has come from small proprietors, agricultural, industrial or commercial, who saw in it a threat to proprietary enterprise; and who saw in the corporation not a legal person, but a legal monster, "with nobody to be kicked, and no soul to be damned." One should always be cautious in ascribing reasons for group antipathies or preferences; and I can do no more than give personal opinion. Some of the antipathy to the corporate form derived from the fact that corporate charters were originally grants of monopoly, for instance to the East Indies Company, or the Levant Company, or, to vary the term, franchises to railroads or canals; and hence the term corporation acquired a connotation of monopoly. For its use, these personal and family proprietors felt, as the free agriculturists had felt about slave agriculture, that the corporate form of enterprise was inherently antipathetic to the proprietary form. But most instinctive, there was a deep, simple fear of magnitude—the fear that the giant, having a giant's strength, would use it like a giant. Despite this instinct, however, the corporate form flourished, and despite legislation, corporations grew not only in number, but in size. The result in that, except in agriculture, the present scheme of business organization in the United States is represented by the corporate form; and American commerce and industry is conducted by some 550,000 corporations, although above 90 per cent. are so small as to be essentially proprietorships, partnerships, or family enterprises. Only about 800 out of 550,000 have assets of over $50,000,000; and are consequently so large as inherently to require, if one may use the term, the broad association of capital and the distribution of functions provided by the corporate form. What we shall call corporate collectivism as contrasted with proprietary capitalism even in the corporate form.

It is the big corporation with which we are concerned, for it is the big corporation that is peculiar to the contemporary economic organization, whose creation represented a distinct structural change in the business organization in the course of the 19th century, and which is the type and symbol of that economy. Nor do I mean to imply that $50 million of assets is a figure of any particular significance. There are a few very large corporations that, in spite of legal forms, are essentially proprietorships; and there are a good many corporations much below the $50 million figure that are distinctly corporate rather than proprietary, both in form and in character.

The Corporate Form.

The point that I am making is that there are essential differences between the proprietary and the corporate form; these differences are functions of size, and it is the exceptional large corporation that retains proprietary qualities, and the exceptional small corporation that loses them. It is to the qualitative differences between the corporate form and proprietorship that we shall address outselves, without attempting to define the boundary between them in any strict terms of magnitude.

It might have been supposed that the appearance of so great a structural change within the business framework would have necessitated an immediate recasting, if not of the subject of economics, at least of its definitions, presentation, and emphasis. Yet nothing of the kind has occurred until recently. The transition from proprietorship to the corporation seems to have been regarded as a mere change of form rather than a structural change; and while whole libraries have been written on the industrial revolution, the literature of the financial revolution and the structural revolution which have attended the adoption of the corporate form is comparatively limited and recent. It would appear that the theory of economics has been rather slow in recognizing the implications of this structural change.

There is, of course, nothing absolutely new in great concentration of wealth and economic power. It is questionable if any modern individual has possessed the wealth of Herodes Atticus in the reign of the Emperor Trajan; and Gibbon's romantic story of the discovery of the buried treasure is given the ultra-modern touch in his description of Herod's heart-searchings as as whether it was right for any private individual to accept responsibility for such stewardship. No modern banking and commercial house has so overshadowed its contemporaties as did the Fuggers in the 16th century. In feudalism, there was concentration of wealth in the form of land, that would be incredible now, but in feudalism the concentration of wealth involved an acknowledged and formalized acceptance of defined social relationships.

That the general implication of the corporate form should not have been appreciated by business men is far less surprising than the inattention of the academicians. The business mind is not often philosophical, and even more rarely articulate. But the successful corporate entrepreneur was in most cases unaware that the growth of his own proprietary business into a great corporation, commonly by its merger with other proprietary concerns, whose former proprietors now became his business associates and personal friends, had involved any change in him or in them. The change was more visible to the executive staff—it was harder to get to talk with the boss than it had been; and among the workers, to whom "the old man" became more and more of a stranger. So long as corporate control remained in the personal hands of the former proprietor, it was not easy to see exactly where the essential character was changed. Yet it is my contention that the change from proprietorship to corporation represents a structural change, not a mere legal differentiation, in the economy, that the change derives primarily from magnitude; and that magnitude determines what may be called the nature of the corporation.

It is rather the peculiar nature of the concentration under the corporation that we wish to emphasize. The corporation is the one major social organization that is exclusively materialistic. A corporation is an association of share-holders, executives, and employees; but the sole bond is materialistic; and it is the one human organization, except the military, that is completely impersonal. An army, it is true, is depersonalized to the nth degree; but in place of the personal relationship that is substituted a mass of customs, precedents, habits, and traditions governing individual relationships—all that conglomerate of intangibles that are called "the ways of the service". In the corporate form there is no equivalent. The relations of the individuals who together, in their respective capacities, form a corporation, are essentially materialistic and impersonal.

Changes In Enterprise System

It is both by its magnitude and by the form which permits that magnitude that the corporation introduced profound structural change into the system of enterprise. Under proprietary capitalism, one individual commonly associated in his person the economic function of owner and executive. Often in his early years he had actual, rather than formal, experience as a workman. When ownership was divided, the several owners were either partners—a term implying not merely an economic association, but social intimacy, and often relation by blood or marriage. Proprietary capitalism commonly related the family to the business organization. Conversely, relations between the owner-manager and employee were necessarily personal. Years of association created contacts of personal friendship or personal hostility. It will be understood that I am not waxing sentimental over proprietary capitalism. I am merely trying to describe it in terms of its contracts with corporate capitalism—that there were inherent limitations on its size, and that from its form as well as its size it could not become entirely impersonal, or, ipso facto, entirely materialistic. I am far from implying that personal relationships automatically and inevitably guarantee an atmosphere of sweetness and light. But the intimacy of association in the proprietary enterprise had certain economic implications. The owner-manager was close enough to know something of the economic problems of his workmen; and the workmen could see something of the economic problems of the employer. The workman had some opportunity at least to see the entire process, from the purchase, or even the production of the raw material, through the manufacture, and on into the distribution to the ultimate consumer. If the concern began to lose ground, the intelligent workman could often tell whether the fault lay with the inferiority of the product, managerial inefficiency, the incompetence of the sales force, or general business conditions. If it did well, he could have some appreciation of the reason for success.

This description of some of the common characteristics of proprietary capitalism will not hold at all for corporate capitalism.

Under typical corporate capitalism, the owner, the executive and the worker are three distinct and different individuals.

In theory, share-holding is identified with ownership. Of course, executive and employees may be and frequently are share-holders, but characteristically the multitude of share-holders are not identified with the business as executives or employees or even as consumers. Under proprietary capitalism, ownership had certain implications—ownership implied direct responsibility for decisions and policies; it implied a whole series of tangible responsibilities toward society; and it implied a definite dependence on that ownership for income. The proprietor, economically, sank or swam with property. As the serf was adscriptus glebae, the proprietor was adscriptus negotii. Under corporate capitalism, ownership has none of these implications. The diffusion of share-owning limits the active functions of ownership to the perfunctory act of putting an occasional proxyship in the waste basket. By no stretch of the imagination can share-holding in a modern corporation imply any effective responsibility for or authority over the conduct of that corporation. The sole function of ownership retained by the shareholder is the passive anticipation or receipt of income. But this income does not depend on ownership in a particular corporation—if the prospects of that corporation are dark, he may divest himself of his ownership in a moment. This type of ownership without authority or responsibility has created a fluidity of ownership which was absolutely unknown previously to the business organization—capitalistic, mercantilist, or feudal. We have long been familiar with migratory labor; the journeyman craftsman literally following his trade from city to city is the hero of a cycle of song and story, but migratory or casual ownership is something new. They are shareholders in what is called a company, but no longer can they be considered as companions associated in an economic adventure.

The active functions of ownership have largely devolved upon a new class, of professional executives or managers. There may be—indeed, often are—shareholders; but their share-holdings are almost never, (never, in large corporations,) commensurate with their functional authority and responsibility. Indeed, in most corporations there is neither obligation nor expectation that they will be share-holders. They are professional managers; and we may pause a moment to remark that this new economic group of non-owning professional executives have developed functional technique to a perfection rarely attained under proprietorship. Now, in theory, these professional managers or executives, regard the share-holders as their personal employers, precisely as in theory civil servants are supposed to regard the individual citizen or taxpayer as his employer. But just as the civil servant comes to recognize that his employer is not the citizen, but an abstraction called "the State," so the corporate executive comes presently to feel that his employer is not the share-holder, but the corporation itself; and the group comes to think of the share-holder as the same sort of remote and detached person as the tax-payer in the mind of the civil servant. This attitude of group consciousness is still in the transitional phase. In many corporations which have been formed by merger or even amalgamation, the former proprietors of the elements become executives in the new composite; and naturally, they retain the proprietary attitude. But most corporations are now in at least the second generation of the corporate form, and exhibit the phenomenon of an executive or managerial group, holding responsibility and exercising authority completely detached from ownership, and having a group consciousness and solidarity in their relations with the corporation which is certainly not that of employee toward employer, nor even of agent toward principal. Nor can it be described as a betrayal of fiduciary relationship. It is rather that of a group in actual position of authority and control having primary interests which are not necessarily identical with those of the share-holders. Further, where, as we said above, under the corporate form, ownership has come to be something fluid and migratory, management has retained the old concept of continuity and persistence. Thus, we commonly see that in bankruptcies, the executive and managerial group is not disturbed, even though the erstwhile shareholders are entirely dispossessed.

(To Be Continued.)

REDMEN BEATEN BY U. OF T. CAGERS

(Continued from Page Three)

Mahoney, f	1	2	4	1
Banningan, c	0	0	0	0
Cahill, g	0	0	0	0
Totals	18	9	45	9

McGill.

	Fg.	Ft.	Pts.	Pf.
Purdie, c	2	1	5	3
Giannasio, f	3	0	6	2
Wykes,f	1	1	3	2
Kingston, g	3	0	6	1
Sandberg, g	3	1	7	4
Balcom, c	1	0	2	0
Keyes, g	0	0	0	0
Mislap, f	0	1	1	1
Storrs, g	0	0	0	0
Totals	13	4	30	13

Referees: Sarge Swinburne, Charlie Bray.

Seconds In Decisive Win.

In the curtain-raiser Friday night the McGill Intermediates had no trouble in registering a one-sided victory over Central Y to the tune of 36-12. The win placed the Seconds in a favourable position to overtake the league-leading Y.M.H.A. quintet when they meet this Wednesday.

In command of play from the opening whistle McGill's lead was never threatened and the Redmen kept increasing their margin in a drab game of which the outcome was never in doubt.

The Seconds showed strong defensive power and smooth team work to keep the Y in check. Drysdale was the leading marksman registering thirteen points. Kalfas was impressive on the defence and also proved dangerous around the baskets when he netted nine points. Letichevsky was another leading Red scorer with seven points to his credit.

The lineups were:

McGill—Drysdale, Kisilevsky, Olson, Letchivesky, Love, Harlow, Patterson, Kalfas, Kobernick, O'Donnell.

Central Y: Shaw, Locke, Wolman, Smith, Schlenger, Drummond, Bishop, Orr, Crease, Pert.

TEAM SKIIS OFF WITH JUMP TITLE

(Continued from Page Three)

11—J. McLurg, Helbred, 127, x129, 131.2.

12—C. Mamen, McGill, x133, 132, 129.1.

13—L. Gagne, S.C.M., 114, ..., 93.7.

14—Y. Brassard, U. of M., x128, x134, 68.0.

CLASS B.

1—F. Moore, McGill, 118, 121, 192.0.

2—R. Riddell, S.C.M., 114, 112, 178.5.

3—W. Hoover, S.C.M., 113, 108, 176.9.

4—B. Davey, S.C.M., 82, 82, 148.1.

5—F. Rolland, S.C.M., 117, x123, 118.2.

6—G. Brassard, Totem, x114, x131, 68.0.

7—E. Monette, St. Margaret's, x121, ..., 22.0.

CROSS-COUNTRY.

CLass A.

1—H. Von Allman, St. Mar (FIS)	1:39.34
2—D. Tirrell, McGill	1:43.59
3—Jim Houghton Red Birds	1:45.01
4—H. Pangman, Red Birds	1:45.31
5—W. Ball, Red Birds	1:45.37
6—G. Gillespie, Esterel	1:49.15
7—R. Johannsen, McGill	1:52.24
8—W. Tait, McGill	1:55.16
9—C. Mamen, McGill	x2:19.39

Class B.

1—H. Findlay, McGill	1:47.48
2—R. Trottier, St. Sauveur	1:52.40
3—F. Moore, McGill	1:53.38
4—A. Turnbull, Viking	1:56.42
5—F. Rolland, S.C.M.	1:57.01
6—O, Malm, St. Margaret's	2:09.52
7—W. Taylor, Red Birds	2:14.40
8—W. Evensen, Viking	2:28.17

Si Putty was applying for relief and when the young lady who was filling out the customary form asked him: "Do you have any back house rent?" he drew himself up with dignity and replied: "Lady, we ain't had any of those for years. We got modern plumbin'."

—Sheaf.

MOVIE REVIEWS

(Continued from Page Two)

THE ORPHEUM.

"TOPPER TAKES A TRIP."

Characters	Players
Marion Kerby	Constance Bennett
Mr. Topper	Roland Young
Mrs. Topper	Billie Burke
Wilkins	Alan Mowbray
Mrs. Parkhurst	Verree Teasdale
Hotel Manager	Franklin Pangborn
Baron	Alexander D'Arcy
Bartender	Paul Hurst
Hotel Clerk	Armand Kaliz
Jailer	Eddy Conrad
Judge	Spencer Charters
Prosecutor	Irving Pichel
Bellboy	Leon Belasco

TOPPER TAKES A TRIP is not side-splitting, but it's amusing. If you haven't seen TOPPER, go to the sequel by all means.

George and Marian Kerby were killed in an auto accident, but before they can enter the pearly gates, they have to do a good deed: namely, to show Topper how to get some fun out of life. Since they are ghosts, and can vanish or appear at will, the fun is fast and furious. Eventually they teach Topper how to go on a spree when he feels like it, and their good deed is done.

In TOPPER TAKES A TRIP, a meddling woman has persuaded Mrs. Topper to sue for divorce, because Marian Kerby was seen in his hotel room. Marian, therefore, has to leave Heaven, along with her dog, to fix things np. Invisible, she enters the divorce court, and plays such havoc there that the divorce is not granted. Mrs. Topper goes to France, and Marian persuades Topper to follow in order to win her back. She outwits a gang of fortune hunters who are trying to marry Mrs. Topper to a fake baron, and eventually reconciles the couple. In the process, however, she wrecks an hotel, steals the baron's bathing trunks while he is lying covered up with sand, and appears and disappears at the most disconcerting moments.

WOMEN'S PRISON is very fair for an added attraction. The representation of prison life, whether accurate or not, is interesting in itself.

—G. O.

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LOEW'S

"Mad Miss Manton"

Barbara Stanwyck ... Miss Manton
Henry Fonda ..... The Editor

"Mad Miss Manton," is another society girl theme movie starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Built around the activities of a handful of Junior League members who set out to prove themselves reliable citizens by solving a crime, the action is well placed and presents surprise twists to the plot with intriguing regularity. The madcap society girl (Miss Stanwyck) arises the ire of a touchy newspaper editor (Fonda) by thrill mad antics attempting to solve a baffling murder mystery. Fonda steps off his editorial perch, to the great annoyance of his employer, to scold Barbara and her group only to be man-handled by the girls for his trouble.

By far the most entertaining part of the programme is Count Vici's revue which is the best production of its type presented at Loew's this season. The Vici orchestra is composed entirely of girls all of whom are expert musicians playing a variety of instruments in best swing-time fashion. The chief numbers that they played are illustrated by color and dancing through the medium of a double stage and and effective lighting. In this way Ravel's "Bolero" is interpreted very vividly by a ballet dance. Twirling arms appear first on a blackout. Then the light grows until a group of Spanish dancers are seen in rapid motion against a background suggesting the sun at mid-day. A Southern medley is similarly illustrated. Schlepperman, of "Hello Ctranger" fame, makes a comparatively brief appearance but it is a highly entertaining one. He has a quick line of dialect patter and his jokes are new and delivered with humor. The show also includes a team of acrobatic dancers, a comedian, and Count Vici's sixteen beautiful Hollywood ingenuees who do neat dance routines.

—G. M.

CLOSES THIRD TALK

(Continued from Page One.)

This is due greatly to distrust; we distrust concentration of power in the corporation, in the individual, in centralized labor and in the state. This distrust is the sign of a bewildered and unsure society. Since 1929 our business organization has not been performing its functions properly, and it is possible that it has structural defects that are only now becoming apparent.

Doctor: "I think you must be drinking too much coffee. Try drinking a substitute."

Patient: "Your advice is superfluous, doctor; I've lived in boarding houses ever since I left home, years ago."

—Sheaf.